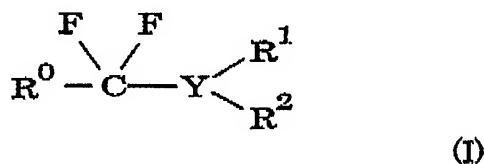


Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims replaces all prior listings, and all prior versions, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of fluorination which comprises fluorinating a ~~saccharide~~monosaccharide or monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid using a fluorinating agent represented by general formula (I):



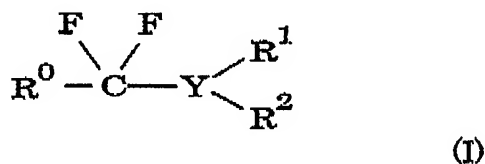
wherein Y represents nitrogen atom or phosphorus atom, R⁰, R¹ and R² represent hydrogen atom or an alkyl or aryl group which may have substituents, the atom and the groups represented by R⁰, R¹ and R² may be a same with or different from each other, and two or three of the groups represented by R⁰, R¹ and R² may be bonded to each other to form a ring.

2. (Original) A method of fluorination according to Claim 1, wherein, in general formula (I), Y represents nitrogen atom, R⁰ represents 3-methoxyphenyl group or 2-methoxyphenyl group, and R¹ and R² represent ethyl group.

3. (Currently amended) A method of fluorination according to Claim 1, wherein the ~~saccharide~~monosaccharide or monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid is fluorinated by a thermal reaction.

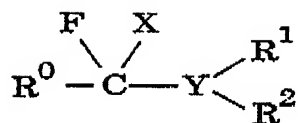
4. (Currently Amended) A method of fluorination which comprises fluorinating a substrate monosaccharide or monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid by bringing the substrate monosaccharide or monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid and a fluorinating agent represented by the general formula (I) into reaction with each other under irradiation with at least one of microwave and electromagnetic wave having a wavelength around a microwave region.

5. (Currently Amended) A method of fluorination according to Claim 4, wherein the substrate monosaccharide or monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid is fluorinated by bringing the substrate monosaccharide or monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid and the fluorinating agent represented by general formula (I):



wherein Y represents nitrogen atom or phosphorus atom, R^0 , R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen atom or an alkyl or aryl group which may have substituents, the atom and the groups represented by R^0 , R^1 and R^2 may be a same with or different from each other, and two or three of the groups represented by R^0 , R^1 and R^2 may be bonded to each other to form a ring into reaction with each other under irradiation with microwave having a frequency of 1 to 30 GHz.

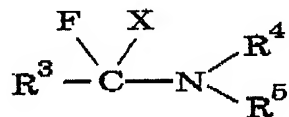
6. (Previously Presented) A method of fluorination according to Claim 4, wherein the fluorinating agent is a compound represented by general formula (II):



(II)

wherein Y represents nitrogen atom or phosphorus atom, X represents hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, R⁰, R¹ and R² represent hydrogen atom or an alkyl or aryl group which may have substituents, the atom and the groups represented by R⁰, R¹ and R² may be a same with or different from each other, and two or three of the groups represented by R⁰, R¹ and R² may be bonded to each other to form a ring.

7. (Original) A method of fluorination according to Claim 6, wherein the fluorinating agent is a compound represented by general formula (III):



(III)

wherein R³, R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represent an alkyl or aryl group which may have substituents, X represents hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, and two or three of the groups represented by R³, R⁴ and R⁵ may be bonded to each other to form a cyclic structure.

8. (Original) A method of fluorination according to Claim 7, wherein, in general formula (III), R³ represents an aryl group which may have substituents, X represents fluorine atom, and R⁴ and R⁵ represent an alkyl or aryl group having 1 to 32 carbon atoms which may have substituents.

9.-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently Amended) A method of fluorination according to Claim ~~42~~6, wherein the fluorinating agent is a compound represented by general formula (II) in which X represents fluorine atom.

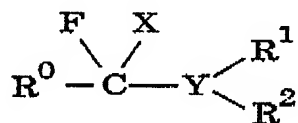
14. (Currently Amended) A method of fluorination according to Claim ~~43~~6, wherein the fluorinating agent is a compound represented by general formula (II) in which X represents fluorine atom, Y represents nitrogen atom, R⁰ represents 3-methylphenyl group or 2-methoxyphenyl group, and R¹ and R² represent ethyl group.

15.-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently amended) A method of fluorination according to Claim ~~48~~4, wherein the fluorination is conducted in a presence of an agent accelerating a reaction.

22.-23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) A method of fluorination according to Claim 5, wherein the fluorinating agent is a compound represented by general formula (II):



(II)

wherein Y represents nitrogen atom or phosphorus atom, X represents hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, R^0 , R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen atom or an alkyl or aryl group which may have substituents, the atom and the groups represented by R^0 , R^1 and R^2 may be a same with or different from each other, and two or three of the groups represented by R^0 , R^1 and R^2 may be bonded to each other to form a ring.

25. (New) The method of fluorination according to Claim 1, wherein the monosaccharide is selected from the group consisting of glucose, fucose, N-acetylglucosamine, N-acetylgalactosamine, N-acetylneuraminic acid, erythrose, threose, ribose, arabinose, xylose, alose, lyxose, altrose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, talose, psicose, fructose, sorbose, tagatose, hexaenose, apiose, and a deoxy sugar, an amino sugar, a thio sugar, a condensed sugar and an anhydride of the monosaccharide, and the monosaccharide bonded to a base of a nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of a nucleoside, an oligonucleoside, ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid.